Aside from world politics, the arts 814

and sciences found in this gifted ruler,[1] himself a talented writer and thinker, an understanding patron. Albrecht Dürer and Peter Fischer enjoyed his favours and humanism found a home in Vienna.

> The peasant walks behind his plough in peace,
> While in the towns the workmen ply their trade
> And industries and guilds lift up their heads.
>
> (Ottocar, Rudolf, Act III)

After the death of Maximilian, his grandchild Karl V took over a vast empire. He inherited Spain, Burgundy and the old Hapsburg possession; he was elected King in Germany and later crowned Emperor at Bologna. In 1521 he divided his Empire with his brother Ferdinand, to whom he gave the Austrian Duchies. From this time onwards one finds references to an Austrian and to a Spanish line of the House of Hapsburg. The reign of Karl V was filled with internal German conflicts arising out of the start of the reformation. Constant wars with France and Turkey left him no peace. Karl V was another of the strange, gloomy and apathetic figures to be found among the Hapsburg rulers. His plans to win back for the Imperial Crown its ancient power and splendour and to preserve the unity of the old Catholic faith were brought to naught, partly on account of the egotism of the Lutheran Princes but also because of their devotion to their faith. Karl thereupon renounced the crown and retired to the monastery of San Yuste in Spain. A lonesome and frustrated figure, he turned his back on that life which would have made him ruler of a world Empire.

1519 to 1521. The Portuguese Ferdinand Magellan first circumnavigates the world. 648 643

1526. Bohemia and Hungary pass legally into the possession of Austria.

1528. Under Henry VIII, the first steps are taken which led up to the separation of the English Church from Rome.

1536. Death of Erasmus of Rotterdam.

> There order dwells, there order has its home
> While here confusion lives and vain caprice.
>
> (Family Strife, Rudolf, Act I)

In the meantime Ferdinand was ruling prudently and ably in Austria. The new doctrines from Wittenberg quickly penetrated to Austria, where they spread rapidly. Soon appeared the first signs of a clash of beliefs which was to prove particularly significant for Austria. Efforts to bring about religious reforms brought with them social discontent, which manifested itself particularly in peasant revolts, and in the formation of the sect of the Baptists.

In 1526, Ludwig II, King of Hungary and Bohemia, lost the day and his life as well in the battle of Mohacs against the Turks. Under the Treaties

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1540. Foundation of the order of Jesuits. [669]

1545 to 1563. Council of Trient. The Catholic Church grows more powerful and the Counter-Reformation begins. 648

1 [i. the Emperor Maximilian. -- Analyst]